

resolution before the Senate, and Senator Gore obtained permission to change his resolution. Retaining the original preamble, he substituted the resolution with the following:

"Resolved, That the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German empire."

McCUMBER INTRODUCES SIMILAR RESOLUTION

Senator McCumber, a Republican, immediately introduced a similar resolution to Senator Gore's original resolution, warning Americans off armed ships pending negotiations with the foreign powers to revise the rules of international law to meet the new conditions of naval warfare.

Senator James, one of the administrative leaders, then moved to table all proposals. The McCumber resolution, the original and substitute resolutions offered by Senator Gore and all amendments. The motion was carried, with sixty-eight Senators, forty-seven Democrats and twenty-one Republicans, voting with the administration, and twelve Republicans and two Democrats voting against it.

The roll call was as follows:

Ayes—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Brandegee, Broussard, Burleigh, Chittenden, Clark, Williams, Colt, Culberson, Curtis, Dillingham, Du Pont, Fletcher, Gore, Harding, Harwood, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lee, Maryland, Lewis, Lodge, McLean, Martin, Martine, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Owen, Page, Phelan, Pittman, Poinceter, Penrose, Randall, Reed, Shafer, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Arizona, Smith, Georgia, Smith, Maryland, Smith, Michigan, Smith, South Carolina, Sterling, Stone, Swann, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Vardaman, Wadsworth, Walsh, Warren, Weeks, Williams.

Nays—Borah, Chamberlain, Clark, Cummings, Fall, Gallinger, Gronna, Jones, La Follette, McCumber, Norris, O'Gorman, Sherman, Woods.

DISCUSSION MAY ARISE AGAIN NEXT WEEK

After his substitute for the Gore resolution had been slaughtered in the general motion to table, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, reintroduced it as a new resolution. Inasmuch as it contains a provision for warning to Americans to keep off ships, discussion may arise again when the Senate sets an opportunity to call it up next week. Democratic and Republican leaders asserted, however, that it should be called up, it would be forced to the calendar, where other business would effectively smother it.

A bitter denunciation of the Democratic party generally, and Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, particularly, by Representative Cooper, Republican of Massachusetts, marked the session of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House.

The committee's report was adopted by a vote of 12 to 2 without recorded vote. Representative Shackelford, who has been actively supporting a warning resolution, voted affirmatively.

The report, in the main, was drawn from a resolution presented yesterday by Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania, and which the Republicans found it easy to support, because it contained no alternative expression of confidence in the President.

The text of the report follows:

"That House resolution 11, known as the McCumber resolution, questioning the President to warn all citizens of the United States to refrain from traveling on armed merchant vessels, he reported to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table. Under the Constitution, the practice and precedents of this committee has been to refer to the President, and with this practice this committee does not feel it proper to refer to the House of Representatives to interfere. We know that if the President receives a point in any negotiations with foreign nations where he has exhausted all his power in the premises, he will present the facts to the House to Congress for its consideration."

THREE OTHER RESOLUTIONS VOTED DOWN BY COMMITTEE

Three other resolutions were voted down by the committee. One offered by Mr. Shackelford, declaring confidence in the President and containing a warning for the President to call for a warning resolution, voted affirmatively.

The administration is well pleased with the committee action. Chairman Fall said later.

Under the rules of the House, only forty minutes' debate will be allowed on the rule under which the report will be brought up. The Right Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to provide the necessary rule to get the matter before the House. There was a general disposition displayed among all factions to dispose of the entire question as quickly as possible.

Senators who most resented the demand from the White House that the resolution be defeated were inclined tonight to greet over what they characterized as the "overturning" of the administration forces. In reason Mr. Gore's demand for permission to amend his resolution, many Senators had no clear conception of what they were voting on. As amended, the resolution was susceptible of almost the direct opposite meaning of the original, and some Senators were inclined to review with consternation the action of the Senate. The more experienced parliamentarians, however, pointed out that Senator James' motion to table was broad enough to cover the entire gamut of proposals to interfere with a declaration of the President's right to conduct negotiations with foreign governments without congressional hindrance.

RENEWAL OF DEBATE IN SENATE PROMISED

Renewal of the debate in the Senate is promised, not only by the McCumber resolution, but also by Senator Vardaman, who to-day gave notice that he would discuss the question of warning Americans off armed ships as soon as the child-rearers bill, now the unfinished business of the Senate, was disposed of.

Senator Thompson defended the policy of the President, and said he had no doubt that if the President were left alone he would succeed in this con-

Billy Sunday Calls on Cardinal Gibbons

Aged Prelate Asks About Condition of Evangelist's Throat.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Billy Sunday, president broker and man of surprises, did the wholly unexpected this morning and called at the archiepiscopal residence here, and paid his respects to Cardinal Gibbons. With Billy were Ma Sunday and Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the noted "Truism King."

Sunday came down to breakfast unusually early, shortly after breakfast was over Dr. Kelly asked about Sunday's throat, and at 10:15 o'clock he and the evangelist and his wife drove to the cardinal's residence.

The cardinal was in his black cassock, bordered in the red of the cardinalate, and the little red zucchini on his head. Dr. Kelly presented the evangelist and Ma Sunday.

The cardinal and Sunday in their conversation talked on various subjects and about several people of their mutual acquaintances. As near as they got to the subject of religion or the evangelist's meetings, however, was when the cardinal asked about Sunday's throat, and told Dr. Kelly to see that good care was taken of it and also as to whether Billy was nervous when he came to Baltimore to open his campaign.

Sunday said he always was nervous when he started a campaign. Sunday's baseball experiences were spoken of by the cardinal, who is himself a rather ardent fan.

When the visit ended they came out of the room smiling and expressing mutual delight at the meeting. After the visitors had left, the cardinal said he was very much pleased with the interview and very glad that Sunday had called.

"It was just a plain social call," the cardinal said.

traversy as he had in others since the war began.

Senator Norris accused the Senators who had spoken during the day of explaining their votes in an effort to satisfy their constituents after voting to sustain the President when he termed "the head of the muck-counter."

"If a few more confessions are made here, the President will have a real expression of the sentiment of the Senate," he said. "If you count the confessions, you will find the Senators believe in warning citizens from armed ships; if you count their votes, you will find they support the President."

Senator Norris added that friends of the Gore resolution were as the hope for peace of the nation, and the only danger of war comes from the policy of the President "in opposing a warning resolution."

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PORTION OF FLEET IDLE FOR LACK OF OFFICERS

Even Fifteen Active Ships Short From Eight to Fifteen Each of Number Assigned.

Also Need More Enlisted Men

Situation Is Pictured by Admiral Fletcher Before House Naval Committee—Devotes Entire Day to Questions of Personnel.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Only fifteen of the twenty-one battleships of the Atlantic fleet are now on active duty in the United States waters, three of the other six being so crippled for lack of officers that they cannot operate with the fleet, and the other three either awaiting or undergoing extensive repairs. The fifteen active ships are short from eight to fifteen officers each of the number assigned to them by the Navy Department and 1,000 coal passers, electricians, gunners' mates and other trained enlisted men, although they have aboard about 100 men men by regulation.

This is the situation of the fleet as pictured to-day by Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief, before the House Naval Committee. He added that, in his opinion and that of various boards of officers who had studied the subject, the battleship squadrons of the active fleet required at least 5,000 additional men over the complements now assigned. The shortage in the various ratings, he explained, however, would not materially injure the efficiency of the fleet were it called upon immediately to engage an enemy.

LACK OF OFFICERS MOST SERIOUS ASPECT

The lack of officers was the most serious aspect, Admiral Fletcher thought, because it requires ten years to train a competent lieutenant or lieutenant commander. Nothing that Congress can do less the Navy Department, can do much to remedy the situation at once, he added; but, in his opinion, the effective and logical way would be to increase the Annapolis Cadet Corps to 2,000 men and await their development.

Admiral Fletcher devoted his entire day before the committee to questions of personnel. The conflicting figures as to ships complemented by the board of officers of the Navy, the general board and Admiral Fletcher himself were discussed at length.

Chairman Padgett asked the admiral to submit his opinion as to the number of officers in higher grades who should be provided for immediately, in order to relieve the shortage in that respect. Admiral Fletcher suggested that, in addition to the regular promotions, two rear-admirals be created each year for six years, six captains a year for five years, fifteen commanders a year for five years, and that lieutenants should be made lieutenants-commander after eight years' service in the lower grade. About fifty lieutenants would be eligible immediately, he said, under this plan.

FLEET RANKS SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH

Representative Roberts asked where Admiral Fletcher ranked the American fleet among the navies of the world, and was told that it was "some place between third and fourth," with a "good margin over Japan," which was fifth. Lacking exact knowledge of the French building program, Admiral Fletcher said, he could not make a closer comparison.

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SOME COURT CLERKS GET BOTH SALARIES AND FEES

On State and City Pay Rolls in Addition to Other Income.

Hustings Court, Part II, Occupies Unique Position—Satterfield Says Prisoners' Food Was Not Included in Expense Account.

ONLY ONE ON STRAIGHT SALARY

The Hustings Court, Part II, located at South Richmond, may lay claim to being the only court of record in the State of Virginia in which the clerk's office is operated for the profit of the public. Walter E. Duval, clerk of the court, reported to the State Fee Commission that his fees for the past year had amounted to \$25,000, and his expenses to \$1,500, leaving the net profit of \$23,500. The report of the fee commission, which was ordered by the Senate, failed to show that Mr. Duval enjoyed the distinction of being the only salaried court clerk in Virginia.

At the time of the annexation of Richmond and Manchester in 1910, when the question was raised as to the retention of the separate court on the south side of the river, an agreement was made with Clerk Duval and inserted as a part of the annexation ordinance, providing that the clerk of that court shall be paid by the city a salary of \$3,000 per annum, plus fees from sources outside the city, and that state taxes collected and a small fee for correcting the index of deeds and other fees to be turned over to the deputy city treasurer for South Richmond.

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